

Exhibit 15: Reconciling Case Numbers With Victims

Case 1: An originally assigned case number maps directly to a victim.	<div>Original Case Number</div> <div>Final Victim Case Number</div>	No additional work required.
Case 2: An originally assigned case number contains reference samples for multiple victims.	<div>Original Case Number</div> <div>Final Victim Case Number</div> <div>Final Victim Case Number</div> <div>Final Victim Case Number</div>	<p>This can occur when multiple victims have the same name or reconciliation is attempted during accessioning.</p> <p>More difficult to resolve from an IT perspective than Case 3.</p>
Case 3: References for several originally assigned cases actually belong to one victim.	<div>Original Case Number</div> <div>Original Case Number</div> <div>Original Case Number</div> <div>Final Victim Case Number</div>	<p>This can occur when family members report multiple variations of the victim's name.</p> <p>Relatively simple to resolve from an IT perspective.</p>
Case 4: Combination of Cases 2 and 3.	<div>Original Case Number</div> <div>Original Case Number</div> <div>Original Case Number</div> <div>Final Victim Case Number</div> <div>Final Victim Case Number</div> <div>Final Victim Case Number</div>	<p>This can occur when victims have the same name and family members report variations of the name (e.g., mixing up Jr.'s and Sr.'s).</p> <p>Most difficult to resolve from an IT perspective.</p>
Case 5: Orphaned original case number.	<div>Original Case Number</div> <div>?</div>	Reference samples were collected for a nonexistent victim. This can happen in "open" incidents.
Case 6: Orphaned victim.	<div>?</div> <div></div>	The victim has no reference samples. Identification can be made only in a "closed" incident.